

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 11, 1870.

The Relations and Uses of the Colonies.

The subject of the relations between the Colonies and the Mother Country is receiving the attention of profound thinkers both at home and abroad; and whatever may be the new form which these relations shall assume, it is no longer to be doubted that we are on the eve of important changes. Sir George Grey does not think colonial representation in the present House of Commons would quite answer the purpose, as there are such a variety of essentially English questions to be dealt with, in which the English people would not like colonists to take any share; but he would approve of another House in which there should be a representation of each of the colonies, and in fact of every portion of the Empire. He suggests that the best plan would be for the Secretary of State for the Colonies to have the assistance of a council like the Indian Council. By this means he thinks the whole Empire would be bound more firmly together, and that such a scheme of emigration might be devised as would enable the Mother Country, without depriving herself of the labour she requires at home, to get rid of her pauperism. But, while we rejoice to see the subject of the relations between Britain and her forty-five children receiving that earnest attention which its great importance ought to have secured for it long ago, it is even more gratifying to find that a kindred subject of still greater moment is beginning to engage home thought. After being stone blind for centuries to the true uses of the colonies, as bearers upon the question of population and pauperism, it is immensely gratifying to observe unmistakable indications of a general awakening upon this subject. It is quite evident that public opinion in England is being rapidly educated up to the great question of transplanting the redundant population of the old country into the colonial fields. One writer of the advanced party now moving in this matter remarks, "What is emigration? People may talk about emigration as long as they please; but it is, after all, the overflow of population in accordance with the natural law, like the swarming of bees, and must be voluntary. Transplantation, as Mr. Young calls it, is colonization." How many years it has taken to discover so simple and obvious a proposition. "Emigration," says the same writer, "of the strong and healthy gives fresh life blood to the colonies. The Americans do not hesitate to estimate the value of every man who sets foot in the United States at a thousand dollars, and every boy over ten years of age is worth more than his keep. Can it be doubted for one moment that a sturdy able-bodied man and boy, in good health, is worth quite as much in either of our colonies; or that the colonial authorities, who would object to pauperism, would compete for the possession of such emigrants? We have before us the published report of a conference held in London, not long ago, presided over by the Duke of Manchester, on the question whether colonization and emigration may be made self-supporting or even profitable to those investing capital therein; and it is worthy of remark, as it is a source of no small encouragement, that an affirmative answer was the result of the conference, and that a company is being organized, under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, for the purpose of reducing the theory to practice. Referring to this subject, J. S. Mill says, "There need be no hesitation in affirming that colonization in the present state of the world, is the very best affair of business in which the capital of an old and wealthy country can possibly engage." Dealing with the economic view, E. G. Wakefield says, "It is necessary, and very interesting to observe that colonization has a tendency to increase employment for capital and labour at home. When a Hampshire peasant emigrates to Australia, he very likely enables an operative to live in Lancashire or Yorkshire. Besides making food in the colony for himself, he makes some more to send home for the manufacturer, who, in his turn, makes clothes or implements for the colonist." Alluding more immediately to the perplexing subject of pauperism Lord H. Hughson said, "The revival of the English Poor Law is that it is a calamity in the worst and lowest sense of the word. It said, 'We allow you to live; but to live miserably.' But this country has not learnt a better state of things by what is going on abroad; the English principle is not statesmanlike, and it is not Christianlike—we leave the pauper where we found him." The report adds, "The ratepayer, the philanthropist, and the unemployed, and also the mechanic and small capitalist, are all equally interested in the questions involved in this report. The whole population of this country, judging from the amount of public attention which has been bestowed on this subject, is anxious to learn, and are much interested in the discovery of some remedy for an admitted evil. Emigration is acknowledged by universal consent to be the panacea for relieving the distress of the working classes, and reducing the burdens of the ratepayers. The report itself says, 'The cry is, that the trade is leaving the country, because America no longer supplies us with all her cotton, and has

determined to manufacture for herself, and protect her own manufacturers by prohibitive duties. The best and only answer to this is, to rise to the emergency, and say, 'We have lost the American trade; let us create a fresh trade by invigorating our colonies through the infusion of the labor they require, and growing cotton there.' * * * It is not too late now to avoid such disastrous results. Money invested in the colonies fructifies very fast, and if the difficulty is grappled with at once an immense profit could doubtless be returned to those who have the fore-sight and courage to take up the British colonies. To give these ideas a practical form it is suggested that an Association should at once be established upon a wide basis, to be called, say, 'The Association for promoting the transfer of labor and the settlement of waste lands,' to be registered as a Joint Stock Company.' Such are a few of the facts which warrant the conclusion that the national mind is at length awaking to its true policy and its highest duty. Strange, is it not, that it has slept so long? Thankful let us be that it gives promise of awaking before it will be too late to retrieve the errors of the past, and avert their legitimate but terrible consequences.

The H. B. Co's. Motto.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—It is just possible that the motto of the Hudson Bay Company may be susceptible of the following interpretation:—Let us change our skin for a hide. The meaning may perhaps be better expressed by the following lines—

To make ourselves like beasts we long have tried,
Then let us drop our skin and wear a hide.

Oh, give us hides, we'll fling our skins away,
Ward off our humanity, must win the day.

I sincerely hope the above rendering is not correct. Judging, however, from the well-known anti-civilization proclivities of the Company, it would appear to be not very inappropriate.

There must surely be some tradition of the true meaning, among the officers of the Company. Will not some fact-finding oracle speak?

The Bark Ruby.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In my note the other day you make me say that a Navy carpenter is at work on the Ruby. What I really did complain of was that a carpenter from one of H. M. ships was called on the survey of the Ruby, while there are practical shipbuilders unemployed in town.

A LOOKER ON.

A Leaf from School History

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In the *Government Gazette*, published 8th of May 1869, there is a notice to the effect that the Government was ready to receive applications from the inhabitants of such districts as wished to come under the provisions of the Common School Ordinance 1869. The teacher of the Craigflower School, with this notice and the School Law in his pocket, undertook the labor of visiting those whom he thought to be interested in the school at that place and found a general profession of willingness to attend a public meeting. The teacher being anxious to know what the people were going to do, issued noices calling for a public meeting to consider over the steps to be taken. On the day appointed, there being but few there, nothing was done; the teacher perceiving that there was a feeling of opposition to him stated that he intended to withdraw. The following day (Saturday the 22nd of May, I think) he sent in his resignation to the Government desiring to be relieved at the end of that month; to this there was no answer on account of the absence of His Excellency the late Governor Seymour. The teacher continued to keep the school open and in June he received a communication from the Government (dated the 17th of June) requesting him to continue the school until relieved. Having no objection and thinking himself perfectly safe he complied with the wish of those administering the Government at that time. Now the teacher considers that he has done all that was possible to facilitate the action of the Government and to get the people to work, and that under the circumstances he ought not to suffer any loss. Acting upon the advice of the Acting Colonial Secretary the teacher closed the school on the 9th of July for the usual midsummer vacation. At the end of July he wrote to the Government stating that he wished his connection with Craigflower to be dissolved and that he did not intend to reopen the school. During the same month he received \$125 for the quarter's salary ending June the 30th. Now his full salary amounted to \$180, leaving a deficiency of \$55, which with \$60 for the month of July, the teacher considers himself justly entitled to. Furthermore it is denied that the people at Craigflower had power to act before the publication of the *Gazette* on the 27th of June. Why was not the 'order in Council' published in March after the Government had been given to the Common School Ordinance? Why were not the teachers properly discharged so that the new order of things might have been rightly commenced? Is there not a legal claim on the Government contained in the paper held by the former teacher of the Craigflower school. If the Government knew that he ought to be paid why did they not protect his interest seeing that they have the power? What attention has been paid to the resolution of the last session of the Legislative Assembly regarding the payment of the old arrears? It is to be hoped the public will see the manifest injustice done by the course of conduct referred to in this communication.

Justice.

[If the statement contained in the above communication be correct, our correspondent would seem to have a good case against the Government. Why does he not lay this case before the Government?—Ed. Col.]

Two marketwomen of Toulouse, whose anger got the better of their prudence, lately engaged in a combat with eggs, pulling each other with their fragile merchandise with the most destructive results. A well-dressed young gentleman whose enjoyment of the scene was too evident, had his enjoyment turned to mourning by several of the same missiles aimed at him by the combatants. The incident caused the *Petit Moli Gazette* to suggest that the egg be substituted for the sword in French duels, as the damage done and the annoyance inflicted would in nine cases out of ten exceed that produced by the deadlier weapons.

European Mail Summary.

Dates to Dec. 4th.

The eight recently-created Peers have been duly gazetted.

Madame Gisi, the eminent singer of former days, died at Berlin last week aged 59.

Col. Boxer, the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, has resigned his post.

A subscription has been commenced to place a statue of the late Earl Derby in the Carlton Club.

Lord Cairns, on the ground of weak health, has resigned the Conservative leadership in the House of Lords.

An official denial has been given to the rumor that it was the intention of the Government to close Woolwich Arsenal.

An official inquiry into the cause of the loss of the splendid China clipper has been opened, but is not yet concluded.

A London public-house-keeper has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for encouraging betting on horses in his house.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, although still seriously ill, has improved so far that the daily medical bulletins have been discontinued.

The Garters vacant by the death of Lord Derby and the Marquis of Westminster have been conferred on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Earl de Grey and Ripon.

Several London Hospital nurses are to take charge for a time of the Welsh girl, who is said to have eaten nothing for two and a half years, a statement respecting which doubts are entertained by some medical men.

Some poachers in the Queen's preserves, near Virginia Water, violently attacked the keepers who met them, two of whom are seriously injured.

A rumor has been current that the state of Ireland would render necessary a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in that country, which would involve an early meeting of Parliament—but there appear to be no sufficient grounds for the expectation.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has had the case of *Martin v. the Rev. H. A. Muckonochie* (the St. Alban's Ritual case) under consideration upon an application to enforce its former judgment, which is alleged to have been disregarded by the defendant, but the hearing is not yet concluded.

The Sultan is about to forward an ultimatum to the Khedive of Egypt, demanding his immediate obedience to the sultan will, under threat of deposition. A delay of a few days will be allowed, and it is hoped that the efforts of the great Powers will in the meantime result in some arrangement of the point in dispute—the Khedive's right to raise foreign loans at his own discretion.

The news from Ireland during the last two or three days has been more satisfactory. No fresh outrage has been perpetrated and several Tenant Right meetings have been held without interruption. At Cork and Limerick proclamations have been issued forbidding processions through the streets. A conflict of opinion, which gave rise to an almost angry controversy, manifested itself at the meeting of the Dublin Conference—the latter insisting upon terms which the Archbishop considered to be unjust towards the clergy, and he has consequently withdrawn from the present from the Conference.

New Advertisements.

GOVERNORS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG lady as governess, either as lady, or to reside with the family, where she would be considered one of the same. Address "COLONIST," at this office. Jan 10

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

KWONG LEE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR BRICK Building on Corner of Market Street, between Government and Victoria Streets, west of the "Prince of Wales" Saloon. Victoria, V.I., Jan 11, 1870. Jan 11

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against selling, buying or removing any of the wood belonging to Henry Toothill and George Still, on the several lots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 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994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Witness—Robert Bishop, Solicitor.
Dated this 10th day of January, 1870. Jan 11

VICTORIA THEATRE.

J. W. CARTER, LITURGICAL MANAGER
CHAS. BRAY, MUSICAL DIRECTOR
G. F. BIRD, STAGE DIRECTOR

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. Gov. Anthony Musgrave, C. B.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11th.

When will be presented the excellent comedy in 3 acts, entitled the

SERIOUS FAMILY.

CAPT. MURPHY MAQUIRE, MR. GEO. PAUNCEFORT
MRS. ORMEY DE LAINE, MRS. CARRIE CARTER

Supported by a full company of Talented Artists.

To conclude with the screaming farce of

Pleasant Neighbors!

For particulars see small bills.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquet, \$1; Reserved Seats, \$1.25; Pit, 60 cents; Boxes, lower, \$10; Boxes, upper, \$8.

Door open at 7.30, performance to commence at 8. Box Office open from 11 till 3 each day. de31

NOTICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND LOAN SOCIETY. THERE WILL BE A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above named Society at the office of Messrs. Pargue & Co., on the 14th January, at 8 1/2 p.m., for the election of a new Board of Directors and other business.

DUDLEY EVANS, Secretary and Treasurer. Jan 10

FREDK. REYNOLDS,

FAMILY BUTCHER.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Meats and Vegetables,

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HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL NAVY.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF ISLAND and Mainland BEEF and MUTTON constantly on hand.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at short notice, and Meats delivered FREE OF CHARGE to any part of the City or suburbs with accuracy and dispatch.

Ships and Steamers supplied by contract at LOW RATES. de10

LONDON MARKET.

Wants, &c.

COAL MINERS WANTED. ENQUIRE AT THE OFFICE OF THE Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company (Limited), corner of Trunoe Alley and Broad Streets, Victoria. de29 31

WANTED.

A WOMAN WHO CAN COOK AND WILL make herself generally useful in a small family. To such a person the highest wages will be paid. de10 Apply at the COLONIST OFFICE.

Tenders Wanted, FOR CAULKING THE DECK AND Top Side of the barque "Ruby" now lying in the Harbour. For Particulars apply on board to H. VAN NORDEN, Master. de25

WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER ONE WHO CAN cook and do general housework for two persons. Apply at THIS OFFICE. Jan 10

WANTED.

A FEMALE SERVANT, TO COOK and assist at general housework for a family consisting of a gentleman, his wife and infant. Excellent wages paid. Apply at this office. Jan 10

PARTNER WANTED.

WITH A CAPITAL OF FROM \$400 TO \$500, in a good paying business. Address J. S. Mill at the colonist office. de10

Education.

ANGELA COLLEGE. THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, the 17th January inst, under the superintendence of MRS. SEB. LIGHT GREEN, Lady Principal pro tem. Jan 10

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MADAME PETITREAU'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, 10th January, and the attendance of all the Pupils is particularly requested on that day. de10

Collegiate School.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL WILL be reopened on THURSDAY, 23rd January. F. H. GRIBBELL, Principal, T. NICHOLSON, Vice Principal. Jan 10

NOTICE.

MRS. WILSON BROWN'S SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, the 17th inst. Church Bank, V.I. Jan 10

GREAT REDUCTION.

IN HORSES, CARRIAGES AND FURNITURE. J. W. WILLIAMS, Livery Stable, Government St. de10

FOR SALE.

250 CORDS DRY WOOD. J. W. WILLIAMS, Livery Stable, Government St. de10

Grand Mammoth Lottery Distribution of Presents. 45 PRIZES—200 CHANCES AT \$1 EACH. The three leading prizes are worth \$35 each, the last three \$5 each

